

5 & 7

COMBAT

(14) ~~DREAMSCAPE~~

(14)

(Stayline)

a. Return from CBS interview to NY + find  
American Bar Association attack

b. MCC Attack + Ad.

?

linespace 4"

c. My method of fighting all these attacks  
was not to retreat.... Speeches around the country...  
Brooks "somebody trying to kill me" + bathroom  
incident  Tone down description

CH(8) TPR 19-70



~~For Finalizing by 000 Attack Squad~~

Office

- KURZ  
 Harry Kurt  
 HSCA

Mark True

(See 1)

D Monaghan, affidant



## 'Now Has Come the Time for Action'

On Oct. 30, 1963 - some 22 days before he was assassinated - President John F. Kennedy said:

"May I repeat the words with which I summarized my view of America three years ago:

"I believe in an America that is on the march, an America respected by all nations, friends and foe alike, an America that is moving, doing, working, trying, a strong America in a world of peace.' That was my

credo then and that is my credo now...

"In the words which concluded a historic address to our party by the great American Claude Bowers, some 35 years ago, in the '28 campaign:"

"Now has come the time for action, Clear away all thought of faction Out from vacillating shame, every man no lie contain Let him answer to his name, Call the roll."



To Our Readers: The story of William C. Wood — who was assigned a CIA code name at one time and called "Bill Boxley" by Jim Garrison — is at least as intriguing as his 19-month employment as Garrison's JFK investigator.

Wood had been running Mafia-characters into jail as a reporter for the Denver Post — just by exposing them and cooperating with authorities — when he was first approached by the Central Intelligence Agency to become a "spook."

After playing James Bond to secure the job, Wood was made an operations officer, assigned to train CIA agents to infiltrate foreign powers and perform certain programs. The more than two years he worked for the CIA are a dark period in his life, one that he is careful in making reference to "because many of those operations are still underway."

Wood described his job as teaching classes in what an upstanding citizen wouldn't want to know. For example, he taught foreign agents one course in "defense against police investigations." In a nutshell, that bit of educational uplifting informed the spook students how to pull off a job and leave no traces for police to begin investigating.

MANY OF THE revelations concerning the CIA that have surfaced in recent months are what Wood lived with for those more than two years in the early 1960s.

At one of his foreign training locations, for example, Wood's chief interpreter fell ill.

The head of Wood's station called a meeting of the operations officers to discuss what should be done with the interpreter. It was the station chief's idea that the poor man should be told he was going to a hospital and then disposed of — i.e., thrown out of an airplane.

The other operations officers tend-

ed to agree with the station chief. Wood didn't.

"You're not going to murder me," Wood told his fellow officers. "Not while I'm here. I'll blow the whistle on you if you try it!"

Soon after Wood was shipped back to the states, never to learn what happened to his interpreter.

He was assigned to train case officers at the old CIA center near the Lincoln Memorial.

Arriving in Washington, Wood began to drink. All of his drinking, he said, took place in a bar called the "Keyhole Cafe," a hangout for CIA agents and other intelligence officers.

SOMETIME DURING December of 1952, after a day's work in a secured building, Wood was walking along the reflecting pool leading up to the Lincoln Memorial. He doesn't recall what happened; all he knows is that suddenly two men were at his side. His clothes were covered with blood, and the two men told Wood that he had fallen on his face.

He had bitten a hole through his tongue.

Wood needed a rest. He took a leave and returned to his family in Texas, whereupon he came down with pneumonia. His leave was extended and by the time he had returned to Washington, the CIA built a new training center in Virginia. The center was code-named "Isolation," although the men dubbed it "Desolation," primarily because it was so remote to civilization.

Wood balked at making the move. One morning in January of 1953 he was to travel with another officer to "Isolation," but he remained in bed, more than a bit nervous.

While asleep, several CIA supervisory personnel came into his room, trying to find out what troubled him. One was a doctor — a shrink.

As the shrink examined him, Wood apologized for his condition. "It's not your fault — it's ours," the doctor responded.

From then on Wood experienced a series of blackouts, "something like a temporary but strange state of unconsciousness," he recalled.

"I thought it was my drinking," he said. "But I don't know now. Doctors could find nothing wrong with me. And believe me — I've got evidence that I sought medical help."

It was about this time that the CIA began to experiment on its personnel with LSD.

His blackouts led him from one problem to another. Finally, a security officer whom Wood believes was James McCord of Watergate fame came to his assistance and Wood off-handedly suggested: "For two cents, I'd get out of this mess."

McCORD — OR WHOEVER he was — jumped at the remark, and in less than a week — "one of the fastest processing I've ever seen" — Wood was once again a citizen.

The night before he was scheduled to make his permanent parting with the CIA, Wood went to his hotel room and ordered a bottle of whiskey. Wood drank from the bottle and left it on his dresser. He then laid down in bed, only to observe, by and by, a thin shaft of light strike the wall opposite his door. He turned and watched as a hand reached in the door, took the bottle and then moments later replaced it. What, if anything, was slipped into the bottle Wood doesn't know. He has no proof that he was drugged with LSD or any other chemical, and he has no regret about having served in the CIA. But he does recall not having touched that bottle again — and getting out of town as fast as he could.

About the CIA, Wood says, "They were good to me," only moments later detailing how the agency could have stuck him in a mental hospital to rot for the rest of his life.

As for his drinking, Wood proudly points out that by the time he came to the Garrison investigation, he had not had a drink in some ten years — and he didn't touch a drop all during the 19 months that he worked for Big Jim.

And the blackouts discontinued until today doctors now find his condition normal.

WOOD'S INTEREST in the Kennedy assassination was nearly an immediate one.

He recalls that he was being fitted for glasses in Florida when news of the killing was first broadcast by radio.

By the time Ruby murdered Oswald, he was convinced that something was awry. "It was a classic gangland execution, but with a twist. As more and more information came out about the assassination, I read 'intelligence,'" he said, meaning typical of the covert operations he taught while in CIA.

Wood believes that all of the operatives involved in the murder of JFK are probably dead today.

"Taking Oswald out (killing him) was just the beginning. It was a casebook study in intelligence operations, and I know those people, they wouldn't have left anyone around to point fingers."

But he hasn't given up on the case. Something — some group — made it happen, he's convinced.

THE MORNING after he completed his bylined story below, he telephoned to say he just got a new lead.

"If we can only get this guy to sit still for a polygraph test ..."

—The Editor.

## Ex-CIA Agent Tells His Role In Garrison's Conspiracy Probe

Aging newspaper reporters — even if they've worked for the CIA — usually carry two dreams with them into retirement.

One is they fantasize editing their own newspaper, able to write — within reason — whatever they'd like.

They also dream of uncovering the big one — "The Story of the Century" — the blockbuster that brings Pulitzer Prize fame and the bridesmaids of riches.

I lived one of those dreams — as editor and executive vice president of The Houston Tribune, a metropolitan weekly in a booming, seam-bursting city covering what seemed like half of southern Texas.

Then, "along came Jones" — the reporter's second big dream — in the person of Jim Garrison, who had just announced that he had solved the killing of John F. Kennedy and that arrests were imminent. The Story of the Century was waiting just across the border in New Orleans like a succulent Gulf oyster on the half shell.

I made contact with Garrison's office through a mutual acquaintance in the Louisiana State Police who had been to Houston to check out leads in a case. I likewise managed to disengage myself from a final four months of an employment contract with the Tribune (much to the relief of its more conservative stockholders, as it turned out) and by mid-April, 1967, I was undergoing a two-hour interview with the Jolly Green Giant himself.

GARRISON LISTENED to my here-and-there history like a cartoon character watching a table-tennis match — sports writer, infantry officer in World War II, investigative reporter on both daily newspapers in Denver, more than two

By WILLIAM WOOD  
Special to the National Tattler

years as an operations officer for the Central Intelligence Agency (where I



WILLIAM WOOD, aka Bill Boxley, a former CIA agent, worked for 19 months as a chief aide to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in the latter's investigation of the JFK assassination conspiracy.

served overseas and in Washington as an instructor in covert operations), then private investigator, polygraph examiner, and newspaper editor.

"When can you start, and do you mind

using an alias for operational purposes?" Garrison asked.

"How about the first of May and what would you like to call me?"

(Continued on Page 5)

# A Message for Sen. Church's Committee: These Men Hold Key to Conspiracy Probe

(continued from page 2)

Oswald, whom the Warren Commission named as the lone assassin of President Kennedy, went to Mexico in September of 1963. While there he visited the Cuban and Russian embassies, presumably to arrange passage back to Russia to where he had defected in 1959.

The Church Committee gave no initial response to Popkin's telegram, similar to the reaction from previous communications.

On June 10, Popkin and Dick Gregory, comedian and civil rights activist, wired the White House that they were ready to hand over to President Ford or Attorney General Edward Levi "vital information documenting conspiracy in domestic political assassinations including documentation of CIA and FBI involvement."

GREGORY AND Popkin also claimed, "We have in hand information which in our view directly and unequivocally documents conspiracy in the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, including documentation of CIA and FBI involvement."

This information, they said, "did not get into the findings of the Rockefeller Commission both because of an unresponsiveness on the part of the Commission staff members and the late hour in which some of the most alarming items were uncovered."

Loran Hall, one of the most colorful and shadowy figures involved in the Kennedy conspiracy investigation, has admitted at times making speeches against President Kennedy, but has denied taking part in Kennedy's murder.

Hall has taken part in many activities against Cuban rebel government dictator Fidel Castro. In 1963, Hall was an organizer for an anti-Castro commando group led by David Ferrie. Hall was arrested that year in Florida by authorities who confiscated a large cache of guns, ammunition and drugs.

BOTH HALL AND Ferrie were figures in former New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's controversial investigation of the John Kennedy murder case.

Ferrie, a former airlines pilot who had worked as a private detective for Louisiana Mafia boss Carlos Marcello, was the first person accused by Garrison in the Kennedy conspiracy.

After Garrison's investigation was publicized, Ferrie was found dead in his apartment in New Orleans. After his death, ruled a suicide, Garrison called Ferrie "one of the most important individuals of the 20th Century." Medical authorities said a karate chop to the back of Ferrie's neck could have caused his death.

Hall in 1964 told the FBI he had been in Dallas in September 1963 in connection with his anti-Castro activities and had visited Mrs. Sylvia Odio. Mrs. Odio, a Cuban refugee, testified before the Warren Commission that a "Leon Oswald" had attended a meeting in her home. Later she identified the "Leon Oswald" as Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the Warren Commission eventually designated the lone assassin of President Kennedy.

Oswald was slain by Jack Ruby two days after Kennedy was killed.

On Nov. 23, 1963, one day after the assassination, the FBI filed a report telling of an informant reporting Loran Hall had redeemed a .30.06 rifle from a Los Angeles pawn shop.

THE FBI REPORT concluded astonishingly, at least for the timing:

"No further investigation was conducted, as it is obvious that the rifle mentioned above was not used in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy."

In 1968 Garrison began efforts to get California judges to extradite Hall to New Orleans. At first, Hall successfully resisted the efforts.



ONE OF MEN CHARGED By New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in his conspiracy investigation was Edgar Eugene Bradley, California representative of religious broadcaster Dr. Carl McIntire.

said Hall, "I'd overhear some people there discuss the possibility of assassinating Kennedy — and how it might be done."

"Not just Kennedy, but also Earl Warren and other government officials — how they could be gotten rid of."

Hall, who had once been a prisoner of Fidel Castro, claims to have spoken at more than 50 meetings in Southern California in the early 1960s seeking aid for anti-Castro guerrillas.

He acknowledged "expressing disappointment" at Kennedy's failure to add U.S. military backing to the Bay of Pigs invasion of Castro's Cuba, but denied he personally advocated harming the President.

BRADLEY, ONE OF those named by Hall, was charged by Garrison with conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination, but Bradley was never tried.

Since TATTERL's July 13 story in which Hall is again linked to the Kennedy assassination, Hall has left the country.

TATTERL learned that Hall first went to Mexico, then flew in a private plane to another country.

Ronald Lee Augustinovich's name surfaced briefly in Garrison's investigation and his possible role in events surrounding the assassination was apparently not pursued to great lengths, according to William Wood, (aka Bill Boxley) a former CIA agent and a special investigator for Jim Garrison for 19 months.

Augustinovich, like Nagell, reportedly had information about the Kennedy assassination before it happened.

AUGUSTINOVICH is discussed at length in an affidavit, witnessed by four persons, given in Garrison's investigation by Calvin Barton Bull, a witness in the Garrison probe.

Bull, in the affidavit, said it was based on a 160-page report that Augustinovich kept under his mattress until it was stolen and conversations among Bull, Augustinovich and Garrison investigator Gary Sanders.

Bull's affidavit tells of an allegiance among Communists, the CIA and the John Birch Society in plotting the death of President Kennedy.

"Three Communist agents, one CIA undercover agent made contact with five men," Bull said in the notarized statement.

"The five men all belong to or support the John Birch Society. \$250,000 in \$20 bills exchanged hands as a retainer to kill President Kennedy in retaliation for his under-the-table payment of \$1 million to the CIA for anyone who could successfully kill both Raoul and Fidel Castro. This was also in retaliation for Kennedy's backing of the anti-Castro groups."

"Several close attempts against Castro failed. Contact was further established through an unknown Russian agent working at the Russian consulate in New York City."

Bull's statement goes on to say that, "They furnished the patsy Oswald, who knew was working for the CIA, spying on them."

Without elaboration, Bull's affidavit lists as "an assassin" a "Thomas Kane (alias)" described as having been born in the U.S., having once lived in New York City, of medium height with black hair.

Other sources say that Oswald, while he worked for the CIA, was given the code name "Tom Kane."

THE OTHER "ASSASSIN" named in the

Bull affidavit was described as "Tony," American-born lieutenant under Castro who was known in Cuba as "The Butcher."

"Both of the above were picked up in Miami by persons driving a light blue or light green Rambler with Texas plates," Bull said in the affidavit. "The car proceeded to New Orleans and stayed two days."

It is interesting to note that after leaving the Texas School Book Depository in Dealey Plaza in Dallas a few minutes after the Kennedy assassination, Oswald was seen getting into a light green Rambler station wagon driven by another man, according to eye witnesses ignored by the Warren Commission. The Rambler pulled away toward Oak Cliff, where a few minutes later, Oswald was arrested at the Texas Theater after allegedly gunning down Dallas Policeman J.D. Tippit.

THE WITNESS TO the Rambler in Dealey Plaza was former honors-winning Dallas County Sheriff Roger Dean Craig, whose testimony was discounted by the Warren Commission. A decade later, a statement by another witness, who documented Craig's eye-witness testimony, turned up in the National Archives.

Craig was recently found shot to death in Dallas. His death ruled a suicide.

From New Orleans, according to Bull's affidavit, the two assassins took a bus to New York City to brief Oswald with false information because they knew he worked for the CIA.

According to Bull:

"Augustinovich said he was working for the CIA at the time of the Kennedy assassination. Augustinovich did some investigating for the CIA in connection with the Kennedy investigation and has told me that the results of his investigation did not live with the results of the Warren Report."

That Oswald was a "patsy" and a CIA agent is dramatically backed up by Dean Fallon, who is working closely with Morris, the Tennessee author who wrote "The Twelfth of August," the biography of Buford Pusser, the hero-sheriff of the movie "Walking Tall."

Dean-Fallon, who has had several telephone conversations with TATTERL, claims he was Oswald's partner in the CIA.

Dean has visited Oswald's grave in Fort Worth's Rose Hill Cemetery every year on the anniversary of the accused assassin's death.

MORRIS FIRST MET Dean in 1966 in Rose Hill Cemetery when the former CIA agent was placing a vase of large yellow mums on Oswald's grave.

Dean was interviewed anonymously for the Tom Snyder "Tomorrow" show at NBC headquarters in New York City recently, but the interview was never broadcast.

While in New York, registered under the name "Dean Fallon," his hotel room was burglarized and a suit of clothing was taken. Dean suspects the burglary was a cover for searching his room.

The former CIA agent flew to Chicago recently for an interview with TATTERL representatives, but while at O'Hare Airport, "was frightened by something" and immediately flew back to California.

Morris' own investigation, as well as the probes of other researchers, has shown involvement of Eugene Hale Braden, also known as Jim Braden, in the Kennedy conspiracy. Braden has denied this to TATTERL.

Braden, named by authorities as a member of a California Mafia family, was arrested in Dealey Plaza minutes after the assassination under the name "Jim Braden" and slipped through the hands of Dallas authorities without his underworld connections being known.

FIVE YEARS LATER, Braden turned (Continued on Page 19)

Ex-CIA Agent Wood Recalls That First Meeting...

## 'Garrison Said Let's Call You Boxley, And the Merry-Go-Round Began...'

(Continued from Page 4)

"May first will be fine. What name would you like to use?"

"How about 'Ward'? It's close enough to my true name that if I should run into an acquaintance in the field, his calling me 'Wood' might not blow it to someone I was interviewing at the time."

"WE HAVE A WARD already," Garrison mused (and later I learned that it was fortunate for the DA's office that he did for Charles R. Ward, Big Jim's chief assistant, knew how to tend to the store while Jim was trying to crack the big one). "Let's make it Boxley," he said as if struck by some special notion.

### 'For the next 19 months I whirled into the wildest ride of my life'

That's all there was to it — so it seemed at the time. But, what I was hearing were the first low notes of the callope as that merry-go-round began grinding into gear. For the next 19 months it whirled at an ever-increasing speed into the wildest ride of my life. (Better I should have tried to beat Evel Knievel to the Snake River jump! —)

Fifteen months after he hired me, Jim Garrison was introducing me to Peter Kihass of the New York Times as a man he had found "while looking for someone who had been with the CIA, but still cared about the United States."

And four months after that, Jim Garrison was explaining to a national media press conference that he had fired me on charges of "infiltrating" his office for the Central Intelligence Agency.

"HE WAS NOT ONLY A CIA agent," Garrison characteristically entoned to the throng of media representatives. "He was on a very high level!"

If Garrison possesses one trait greater than his tremendous sense of humor, it has to be his ego. He never could have stomached the thought of having been penetrated by a mere GS-11, which was the highest level I reached in the CIA.

It probably doesn't matter to the CIA one way or another; present CIA director Mr. Colby is having other problems at the moment. But, in fairness to truth, it should be stated for the record that I resigned from the agency in 1958, never to be re-employed, re-assigned, or re-contacted by that organization or anyone on its behalf to this day — at least not to my knowledge.

To rehash the firing would be "counter-productive," to use one of Garrison's favorite expressions. It is the 19-month ride I had on the runaway merry-go-round that counts, and here are a few of the ups and downs:

GARRISON INITIALLY assigned me those volumes of the Warren Commission report testimony concerning the White Russian emigre circles in Dallas — the ethnic group into which Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald were almost immediately swept upon the arrival from Russia, to which Oswald had fled earlier, denouncing the United States.

From private investigation cases during the earlier sixties, I had a few contacts in Dallas with businessmen, including an acquaintance with Paul Rothermel, then security chief for the late billionaire H.L. Hunt and who, until 1957, worked for the FBI.

When the name "Lee Odum, P.O. Box 1916, Dallas, Tex." in a Clay Shaw notebook came to Garrison's attention after he had indicted Shaw for conspiring to kill President Kennedy, and he

(Garrison) remembered an identical number in Oswald's notebook (preceded by what some claimed were Russian language symbols, but also bore a strong resemblance to slightly altered English initials of P.O.); Garrison sent me off to Dallas like a Nike missile. Thereafter I criss-crossed the country from San Francisco to Miami, Los Angeles to New York on special investigations of leads, rumors, theories, and, upon occasion, rantings of lunatics.

From June or July of 1967 until Dec. 8, 1968, I averaged approximately 20 days per month on field investigation outside of New Orleans, returning every week or two for three- or four-day debriefings by Garrison and reassignment into the field again.

I began with liaison among two or three Dallas assassination researchers, developed covert informants for Garrison who were to "penetrate" various political, social and business circles in Dallas and a few other major cities across the nation, and conducted interviews.

Unlike the Nixon administration, which kept an "enemies" list, Garrison compiled a "friends" list, composed mainly of well-wishers around the country who had written his office and offered to assist his investigation. Many of them contributed worthwhile information and performed valuable services.

AFTER THE PERJURY conviction of Dean Andrews (a colorful assistant district attorney of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, charged with perjury in connection with his knowledge about Clay Shaw and "Clay Bertrand"), Garrison turned the normal district attorney's office functions over to his chief executive assistant, Charles Ward, and devoted himself wholeheartedly and almost exclusively to dismantling the Warren report.

He regularly spent 20-hour days, turning like a cougar pursued by hounds to snap back at his detractors and critics, while still lunging toward the safety of a solution to the assassination conspiracy.

Few men in American political history have drawn the firepower that bombarded Jim Garrison throughout his investigation — and since.

On the other hand, he seemed to have a proclivity for inviting more. He seldom missed an opportunity to insult, and whenever possible, subpoena or file charges against members of the nation's news media.

But, unlike the jury that acquitted the late Clay Shaw in less than an hour, history is more ponderous in rendering its verdicts. When historians finally agree on a conclusion to the assassination of President Kennedy, Jim Garrison may well be in its foreword instead of in a footnote.

DESPITE THE TOTAL cratering of his case against Clay Shaw, Garrison's assault upon the Warren Commission's report and its nonsupporting 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits may yet form the foundation upon which a joint congressional committee could begin.

### 'If Garrison has one trait greater than his sense of humor, it's his ego'

The task facing Garrison was humanly impossible. His "special investigation team" of only six assistant district attorneys compared with 6,000 federal agents who worked the case originally. When ordered to trial on the Shaw charges by the U.S. Supreme Court decision of Dec.

9, 1968, Garrison still held a top priority list of unworked or unfinished leads culled from the thousands that had poured into the office since the probe became public knowledge.

Die-hard supporters of the Warren Commission continue to sing the same old nine-word stanza: "No one has come up with any new evidence."

But evidence is like a prism. Its colors depend upon the angle from which it is viewed.

As surely as testimony constitutes evidence, the cross examination of witnesses in an adversary hearing would produce new evidence. Answers to questions left unasked would be new evidence.

GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION produced filing cabinets full of new evidence by reinterviewed witnesses who had testified or whose statements had been taken without their having been called before the commission. It also revealed an endless stream of contradictions between

### 'Garrison was like a cougar, snapping back at his critics and detractors...'

what their statements contained in the Warren Commission volumes and what they told Garrison investigators they actually had said to government agents. Witnesses were discovered from whom no statements had been taken.

None of this was procedurally admissible in the trial of Clay Shaw, because the statements concerned the murder of John Kennedy and J.D. Tippit, neither of which crimes were basically at issue in the Shaw trial.

But, between whirls to fight off attacks from government and media critics, Garrison sent me into new areas, some of which involved:

• LARRIE SCHMIDT and Bernard Weisman's ties to ultra-conservative Dallas political circles, which produced connections for them into anti-Castro Cuban exile areas of Dallas with elements of organized crime, which had an overall tie to the conspiracy and the assassination itself.

• Spin-off evidence from the Lee Odum post office box that led to unanswered questions involving persons in the Hunt oil empire with Jack Ruby's close friend who managed the Adolphus Hotel at the time of the assassination and later the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans during the Garrison investigation.

• Close ties between right-wing political extremists and Mafia figures in Dallas, all "super patriots" in the words of the slain President, with mutual admiration for the American free enterprise system.

• An in-depth study of the "Winnipeg Airport Incident," in which a Canadian citizen reported to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police fragments of an early 1964 conversation at the Winnipeg terminal between two men — one of whom he repeatedly identified as the late David Ferrie. The fragmented conversation included fears of the two men as to how much Marina Oswald might know about the assassination and mention of a man named Isaacs, who had failed to dispose properly of an automobile after the JFK-Tippit slayings.

PURSUIT OF ISAACS took me into a darkened suburb of Houston, where a cooperative and somewhat inexperienced police chief located Isaacs through his municipal water meter registration. The chief went with me shortly before mid-



JIM GARRISON ... when historians finally agree on a conclusion to the assassination of President Kennedy, he (Garrison) may well be in its foreword instead of in a footnote."

night to Isaacs home, where the door finally was opened and we found ourselves staring down the twin barrels of a sawed-off shotgun.

Isaacs was hospitable enough to ask us in, and to discuss his former residence in Dallas, as well as that of his cousin, whose name appeared in Jack Ruby's notebook. He told us much more than I'd hoped to learn and agreed to see me again with more specific information in 10 days.

"You know, I maybe should have said something to him about that sawed-off shotgun," the police chief reflected as we walked away.

Perhaps he should have, because, within a week, Isaacs had sold his business in Houston, abandoned the home where we talked, and vanished into the chemical fog that ensnared Houston and its environs.

• DISCOVERY OF a Franklin-exchange telephone number recorded by Oswald twice in the last pages in his notebook, which had apparently been ignored by commission investigators and subsequent research critics. The number led to the home of a bus driver of 15 years service exclusively on the Dallas-to-Shreveport run, who shared his home and telephone during the fall of 1963 with a close relative — Detective Joe Cody of the Dallas police department.

Cody appeared to be the only Dallas policeman to file a gratuitous statement in the Commission exhibits explaining why he was away from Dallas at the time of the assassination: he had been detained in a no-injury light aircraft mishap near Shreveport.

Joe Cody also owned a marine and scuba-diving business in Dallas named "Aqualand," and we couldn't restrain a curiosity as to whether that might have been a place where Lorain Hall could have left an oxygen tank and face mask with which he had once departed Los Angeles for Miami, but which never reached its Miami destination. (For more on Lorain Hall, see several stories in this issue concerning him.)

The curiosity persists, as does that over why Oswald had made note of the number twice — particularly on successive pages.

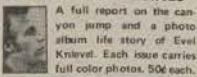
• UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS to trace persons living at 1026 North Beckley with Oswald at the time of the assassination. A list supplied our office by the Dallas research underground identified the roomers as: Buddy Joe Palmer; C.C. Lehmann; Roy Samuel Clehorn; Floyd Degriffen; or De Graffenreid; Hugh (Continued on Page 19)



# With His Death, Ex-Deputy Sheriff Craig Becomes 30th Assassination-Linked Victim

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Another investigator into the assassination of President Kennedy has died violently.

The death of former Dallas County sheriff's deputy Roger Dean Craig brings to at least 30 the number of persons directly connected with the investigation who have died unnatural deaths.

Craig, who died of a gunshot wound May 15, apparently took his own life, authorities said.

The death of Craig, who was featured in a June 8, 1975 TATTLER special report on assassinations, brought a mysterious end to the ex-lawman's decade-long effort to prove through his eye-witness evidence that a conspiracy was involved in the slaying of President Kennedy.

Craig's death follows by six months the latest attempt on his life. Craig said a stranger appeared at a Waxahachie, Texas, home and shot Craig as he answered a knock at the door.

HIS EYE-WITNESS account of the events in Dealey Plaza just after Kennedy was shot and his testimony before the Warren Commission made Craig a controversial national figure.

Because of his contentions and his testimony in New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's probe of a Kennedy assassination conspiracy, Craig said he had been unable to hold a job and his life had been threatened.

In the years following the assassination, Craig had been wounded and his car had been bombed.

Craig was a sheriff's deputy assigned to Dealey Plaza when President Kennedy's motorcade was fired on in Dallas.

Fifteen minutes after the shots were fired, Craig said, he saw Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, run from the Texas School Book Depository and get into a Rambler station wagon driven by a man of apparent Latin descent.

THE WARREN Commission claimed that Oswald acted alone in the assassination and that no evidence of a conspiracy was found.

If Craig's testimony had been accepted by the Commission, it would have proved at least a second person was involved with Oswald that day — therefore, a conspiracy.

Craig's testimony was not given credibility by Commission staffers even though his background as a lawman was distinguished.

The Year" in 1960 for capturing an international jewel thief.

Craig told the Warren Commission: "The station wagon stopped almost



**ROGER CRAIG**, former Dallas County deputy sheriff, is dead — a suicide victim, police claim — and with his death it brings to 30 the number of people connected with the assassination of President Kennedy who have died mysteriously.

directly across from me. The man continued down the hill and got in the station wagon. I wanted to talk to both of them. But traffic was so heavy I couldn't get across the street. And they were gone before I could."

LATER, AFTER Oswald was arrested, Craig went to the Dallas police station and identified Oswald as the man he saw entering the station wagon.

The Warren Commission contends Oswald left the book depository, got on a bus, rode a few blocks, transferred to a cab and later ended up in Dallas' Oak Cliff where he shot policeman J.D. Tippit.

Craig was fired from the Dallas Sheriff's Department in 1967 after he became a witness in Garrison's New Orleans investigation.

Craig, 39, was shot in the upper chest. A

22-caliber rifle was found near his body. Police said a suicide note was also found.

Craig's father, K.A. Craig, said he found his son lying in a back bedroom when he came in from mowing the lawn.

THE FATHER said he didn't hear the shot.

"I am tired of this pain," police said Craig wrote in the note.

He had been taking pain killing pills since he received injuries in an auto accident two years ago.

Craig said in the note that he was sorry for what he had to do, police reported.

THE FORMER lawman told of his personal hardships and attempts and threats against his life in a never-published book manuscript he wrote in 1971.

## Craig's Escape Car Story Backed By Witness Who Commission Ignored

The Warren Commission had an eyewitness who corroborated the testimony of Dallas County Sheriff's Deputy Roger D. Craig — but chose to ignore it.

The statement of the witness, Marvin C. Robinson, who lived in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, was not included in the 26 volume Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

THE DOCUMENT revealing Robinson's statement to FBI agents John F. Almon and J. Calvin Rice was found in the National Archives by Richard Popkin, philosophy professor at Washington University in St. Louis and author of "The Second Oswald."

"It was the most hidden document in the Warren Commission records," Popkin told TATTLER.

Craig said he saw a man run down the grassy incline from the Texas School Book

Depository and get into a light colored station wagon, which drove away. The sheriff's deputy testified to the Warren Commission that he later identified the running man as Lee Harvey Oswald.

THIS TESTIMONY, had it been accepted by the Warren Commission, would have been strong evidence that more than one person was involved in the assassination — thus, a conspiracy.

But Craig's testimony was discounted by Warren Commission members, who insisted Oswald left the assassination scene on foot, then went to his Oak Cliff apartment via city bus and taxicab, before minutes later shooting Officer J.D. Tippit.

Now, through the suppressed Commission Document 7b, Craig's statement is finally backed up.

On Nov. 23, 1963, one day after the assassination, Robinson told the FBI agents he was driving west on Elm shortly after the shots were fired into the Kennedy

motorcade in Dealey Plaza.

AS HE CROSSED THE intersection of Elm and Houston he saw a white Nash station wagon stop in the traffic near the depository.

The witness said he saw a man come down the grass-covered incline and get into the station wagon.

The station wagon, according to Robinson, then drove away in the direction of the Oak Cliff section of Dallas — the area where Oswald lived and where Officer Tippit was killed.

Unlike Craig, Robinson told the agents he was unable to identify the man who entered the station wagon.

Craig, who never drifted from his initial account of what happened in Dealey Plaza that day, claimed later he was threatened and harassed for years.

The former sheriff's deputy was found shot to death recently. The death was ruled a suicide.

# As Member of Warren Commission, Then-Congressman Ford Edited Out Information Linking Oswald to FBI

President Gerald Ford played a key role in hushing the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

For his book, "Portrait of an Assassin," Ford faked damaging material to disprove connections of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Working from a transcript of a "Top Secret" closed door session of the Warren Commission, Ford, a member of the panel, "edited" out controversial material that discussed links between Oswald and the intelligence community.

This would never have been known had not government lawyers lost their decade-long battle to block declassification of the Jan. 27, 1964, session. Author-researcher Harold Weisberg, after years of courtroom maneuvering, finally gained access to the document in the National Archives. He analyzes his findings in his new book, "Whitewash IV, JFK Assassination Transcript."

He also charges that a senator on the Warren Commission disagreed with its lone-assassin theory, but documents were faked to show the decision of the seven commission members as being unanimous.

Weisberg also reveals in his fourth book challenging the commission findings that:

COMMISSION MEMBERS expressed considerable reservations about pursuing an investigation of reports accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was an intelligence agent or informer. They obviously were afraid FBI director J. Edgar Hoover might get angry at them.

Former CIA director Allen Dulles, a member of the commission, said it would be impossible for an intelligence agent to know Oswald was an informer. Dulles said in effect Oswald could have been a CIA informer without him knowing about it.

This is revealed in a "Top Secret" transcript of a Jan. 27, 1964, commission executive session. Weisberg went to federal court under the "Freedom of Information Act" to win its declassification.

A decade later, in confirmation hearings on his nomination as Vice President to succeed Spiro Agnew, Ford would deny that he placed in his book any material except what was contained in the 26 volumes of Warren Commission material the government sold to the public.

But it took Weisberg years of legal maneuvering, assisted by Washington attorney Jim Lesar, before the National Archives would declassify and surrender the transcript President Ford quoted from in his book published in 1965.

**WEISBERG**, AN indefatigable investigator, used all of his skills as an investigative reporter, former Senate investigator and one-time OSS man, in his 10-year effort to prove a conspiracy in the shooting of Kennedy on the streets of Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. (The OSS stands for Office of Strategic Services, which was the World War II forerunner of the CIA.)

In "Whitewash IV," Weisberg discloses for the first time the relationship he had with Sen. Richard Bissell Russell, the late Georgia Democrat and conservative leader who served on the Warren Commission.

Weisberg learned from private sources that Russell had disagreed with the basic conclusions of the commission's report. The author said he obtained "irrefutable proof" that the record of Russell's objections had been destroyed. He wrote the senator and began a series of meetings with him.

Weisberg writes that Russell "was satisfied there had been a conspiracy, that no one man could have done the known shooting and that we have not been told the truth about Oswald by the federal agencies."

"He was shaken by the proof that he had been imposed upon and history perverted," Weisberg said. "He asked me to conduct a further investigation to prove

whether or not there still existed a transcript of the executive session Russell had forced on Sept. 18, 1964, just before publication of the Warren Report, which went to press less than a week later and then was in page proof."

AFTER WEISBERG gave Russell proof a transcript of the meeting didn't exist, that the commission had destroyed records of the senator's disbelief, Russell resigned his chairmanship of the Military Affairs Committee, divesting himself of "oversight" responsibilities over the CIA.

Only short daily press notices referred to the severed friendship of Russell to President Lyndon B. Johnson, who succeeded Kennedy and appointed Russell to the commission.

"What did not appear is that to his dying day Russell, the most conservative of the commissioners, continued to urge me to disprove the report he had been tricked into agreeing to sign."

According to Weisberg, Russell had told Chief Justice Earl Warren:

"Just put a little footnote in there at the bottom of the page saying 'Senator Russell dissents.'"

Warren declined, ~~meaning all seven members sign the report. A change was agreed on to entice Russell to sign.~~ Weisberg said. "...but the specific language and the thrust of the Report remained unchanged. It says exactly what Russell would not agree to, what Russell did not believe about the shooting and the wounds."

THE MAIN POINT Russell objected to about the report was its contention that Lee Harvey Oswald fired shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. John Connally.

The declassified transcript of the Jan. 27, 1964, executive session, opens with commission general counsel J. Lee Rankin explaining he had received a call from the then Texas attorney general who "was quite excited." Carr said he had received information that "the FBI had an undercover agent who was Oswald..."

This was apparently based on never-confirmed reports sweeping Dallas at the time that Oswald was FBI informant No. 179 and had been employed by the FBI at \$200 per month from September of 1962 until the assassination 14 months later.

After the briefing by Rankin on the reports Oswald was an intelligence agent, Rankin suggested he should personally confront Hoover and ask for proof the reports were not true.

Then Rep. Hale Boggs, a commission member who died in an Alaskan airplane crash in 1972, asked: "What other alternatives are there?"

COMMISSION MEMBERS then discussed interviewing Lonnie Hudkins, a Houston newspaper reporter who wrote a story speculating Oswald might be an intelligence agent; a Dallas deputy sheriff Hudkins attributed as source of the information, and Dallas FBI agent James Hosty.

Hosty's name, address, telephone number and license number of his auto were found in Oswald's notebook after his arrest in the Kennedy death probe.

But in a report furnished by the Warren Commission, the Hosty listing in Oswald's notebook had been omitted.

During the Jan. 27 meeting, con-

(Continued on Page 8)

PRESIDENT FORD ... As a congressman and member of the Warren Commission, he played key role in hushing up vital information about JFK's assassination. Working from a transcript of a "top secret" closed door session of the commission, Rep. Ford "edited" out controversial material that linked Oswald with the FBI.



HAROLD WEISBERG ... After years of courtroom maneuvering, he gained access to the document then-Rep. Ford had "doctored" in the National Archives. In addition, Weisberg said that a senator on the Warren Commission disagreed with its lone-assassin theory, but documents were faked to show the decision of the commission was unanimous.



JIM LESAR ... An attorney, he worked hand-in-hand with Weisberg to declassify the "top secret" transcript which Weisberg said Ford "edited." The information Weisberg and Lesar uncovered is contained in the former's latest book, "Whitewash IV, JFK Assassination Transcript," which contains other commission coverups.



LATE SEN. RUSSELL ... He was the lone member of the seven-man Warren Commission to express doubts about the lone-assassin theory. Weisberg says he obtained "irrefutable proof" that the record of Russell's objections had been destroyed. Russell was "satisfied" there had been a conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

## Despite Testimony by J. Edgar Hoover, Warren Group Ignored Fact Jack Ruby Worked for FBI

Nightclub owner Jack Ruby was an informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Warren Commission kept this from the American public.

Ruby was working with the FBI during the period when he traveled to Cuba, which had been controlled by the Mafia.

The feisty lobbyist ceased to feed the FBI information the same day Lee Harvey Oswald defected to Russia, cursed the United States and offered aid and comfort to the enemy.

Officially, Warren Commission members have constantly denied that Oswald and Ruby had connections with U.S. intelligence agencies.

HOWEVER, A previously-classified Warren Commission document has ushered in private Ruby as an FBI informant in 1963. The source is no less than J. Edgar Hoover, the late director of the FBI.

Four years later, Ruby walked through a corridor of the Dallas City Hall and fired one shot that forever silenced Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President Kennedy.

"The day before Oswald died, he was up at the FBI office," Hoover told newsmen. "I didn't say anything, as we're not the Warren Commission. I'm not in the sole assistance, acting alone."

A letter confirming that Ruby was an FBI informant was found in the National Archives. The letter was never made available to TATTERLER by Lou Hagen, a prominent Dallas newspaperman who has spent years investigating the assassination.

J. EDGAR HOOVER sent a three-page letter telling of Ruby's FBI connection to Lee Harvey, general counsel for the Warren Commission, on April 1, 1967.

The letter, Commissioner Donald M. Titterton said, was left out of the 35 volumes of the Warren Commission's final report.

Ruby was one of 20 informants that Rankin had requested that Hoover provide names.

Certain information regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was provided to the House Un-American Activities Committee by Jack Ruby, chairman of the Dallas FBI office, commented Ruby. "In view of his position as a major figure in Chicago, he was a logical person to be an informant in Dallas," Hoover continued.

"THE PURPOSE OF this contact was to determine whether or not Ruby did have information concerning the assassination. He was willing to furnish information to this bureau," said the letter.

After Hagen advised Ruby of the FBI's interest, he was asked to furnish "Top Secret" information to the commission.

"Ford 'Doctored' Top Secret Information on Oswald

(Continued from Page 7)

According to the records in the files of a U.S. intelligence agency in which a person was an intelligence agent.

"The records show that the President or at least he was charged with assassinating the President and had been in the FBI office. He was not an agent and had gone to the FBI if they would have detected he was an agent," Beamer stated.

Dallas, the ex-CIA chief, replied: "They would be the first to deny it. Your agents would have done the same thing," he said.

"Exactly," Dallas replied.

Later during the meeting John J. McCaffery, a former FBI agent, said he had received inquiries about the Oswald agent report and added, "What's in there?"

"This is a terribly hard thing to dispose, you know," McCaffery said. "It was not your agent? How do you dispose it?"

"We're not going to let him be an informant," he said. "He would be killed under oath."

The Warren Commission assigned Jaworski to check on the Houston records.

"Warren, why don't you ask him?" asked John H. Coddington, a Dallas code.

"No," Dallas said.

reference for the Dallas police department and the local news enforcement agencies.

RUBY WAS a police staff. He liked to keep around people who were close to the FBI and the CIA," Hager, a popular radio talk show host, presided over Ruby's funeral. Eddie Wade, who presided over the death penalty sentence for Oswald's killer, was also present.

And after he killed Oswald, he expressed the opinion that he was the best assassin Kennedy. And Ruby felt that he, too, was destined to be a legend in history.

Some Warren Commission critics believe that Ruby's cells were injected to bring him back to life.

HE EXPRESSED the opinion that he was being injected with poison only three days before he died.

On March 1, 1969 and Oct. 1, 1970,

Ruby was contacted on eight other occasions by the FBI, but according to the records, he was not an informant or other records were destroyed.

Warren Commission members were asked if it was a notation in a notation in a file report that Ruby was a "former Dallas criminal."

THAT PARTICULAR remark, according to Hoover, was added to the record of the interview with Agent Eddie Wade, who was a police officer in Dallas, Texas, in 1963.

After 10 days after the killing of Oswald, Wade was called before millions of television viewers.

In a related declassified Commission document, Agent Eddie Wade explained that he was not an informant because he had been arrested.

Ruby's intelligence has apparently passed back to the 1960s when Richard Nixon was president and the FBI was run by J. Edgar Hoover.

Agent Eddie Wade, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Jack Ruby of Chicago was an informant for Richard Nixon in connection with the Watergate scandal.

According to the records, Ruby was interviewed at a major airline in Chicago before he arrived in Dallas.

Other administration researchers are continuing their investigation of Ruby. Jack Ruby, that assassinated Oswald, was not mentioned before the Nixon interview, but he was mentioned in Jack Ruby's file.

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# Same Cast of Characters Has Shaped America's

An eerie web of circumstantial evidence gives credence to once scoffed-at theories that an "invisible government" has been controlling America's destiny for the past dozen years.

If these theories — and they're just that — are correct, behind the scenes forces involving intelligence agents and perhaps the agencies themselves, have determined who would and who would not be President of the United States during that period.

The strange web of circumstances goes back to the Eisenhower Administration when then Vice President Richard Nixon was placed in charge of the CIA planning of what would become the Bay of Pigs Invasion in an effort to overthrow Fidel Castro's rebel government of Cuba.

Fifteen years later, a defected and disgraced Richard Nixon paces the lonely beach at San Clemente, Calif. — perhaps trying to size up himself what caused what to happen during those chaotic years.

DURING THAT period, gun barrel politics removed a President from office. Gunshots put another presidential contender out of the running — just at the point that it looked like he was winning. Gunfire crippled another candidate — knocking him from the race — just at the point it appeared he was winning. Campus demonstrations placed a President in such despair he chose not to run again. A bribery investigation caused a Vice President to resign. A bungled "third rate burglary" caused the resignation of a President — Richard Nixon, where the chain first started.

And evidence — some actual, some circumstantial — shows that government intelligence agents were involved in every one of those momentous events.

A fascinating aspect of the entire chain is the emergence of many of the same figures involved in the coverup of the John F. Kennedy assassination — if indeed there was a coverup — in the Watergate scandals of the Nixon Administration and even now in the investigation of American intelligence operations — especially the dead CIA.

In analyzing the intriguing pattern of how the paths of the individuals have crossed during the most momentous events of the 20th Century, take a look at the participants.

## Richard Nixon

NIXON WAS IN Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, the day John F. Kennedy was shot. It was years after Nixon's clandestine plot with the CIA to overthrow the Castro government.

Nixon, a New York lawyer, was in Dallas for a bottlers' convention. At that same moment, a supposed Castro sympathizer named Lee Harvey Oswald was at the Texas School Book Depository Building a few blocks away.

Two hours before Kennedy landed at Love Field, Nixon stepped aboard a New York-bound American Airlines plane at the same airport.

Three moments later, Nixon would be unable to remember he had been in Dallas on the day Kennedy was shot, perhaps the only sober adult that could not remember exactly what he was doing that historic day.

FBI agent John F. Malone quizzed Nixon in New York on Feb. 28, 1964. The agent reported to J. Edgar Hoover.

"Mr. Nixon advised that the only time he was in Dallas, Texas, during 1963, was two days prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

Five years later, two separate events would cause Richard Nixon to become President of the United States.

Assassin bullets would remove John's brother, Robert F. Kennedy, from politics forever. He was shot down in Los Angeles at the height of a race for the Democratic presidential nomination.

BOBBY KENNEDY had been a thorn in the side of the CIA, and had he become President, undoubtedly would have scuttled the agency.

The other event that insured Nixon's election was the decision of President Lyndon B. Johnson not to seek re-election.

He made his announcement "with a heavy heart," influenced by the unrest, violence, and campus demonstrations of forces on both the left and right.

And recently it has been revealed — and confirmed — that government intelligence agents, both from the CIA and the FBI, were the leaders of many of these demonstrations.

Thus the intelligence network — either by accident or design — definitely had a hand in changing the Administration of the most powerful country in the world.

Then the next year — 1969 — a third Kennedy brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy, had his tragic accident at Chappaquiddick that resulted in the death of Mary Jo Kopechne. Kennedy had done a fair job himself of crippling his presidential chances, but the Nixon Administration dispatched White House "plumbers" — drawn from the intelligence ranks — to Massachusetts to do what they could to make sure the damage was permanent.

IN 1972, assassin's bullets again decided who would be President of the United States. George Wallace was shot down at a shopping center in Maryland. Wallace had a good shot at getting the Democratic Presidential nomination. His crippling assured a nomination for the controversial George McGovern, which assured a reelection victory for Richard Nixon.

Two years later Nixon would resign and go into seclusion after the revelations of the crimes of his administration.

And the revelations were largely made by E. Howard Hunt and James McCord, who as CIA operatives had long been altering the course of world history. Again, people drawn from the intelligence community had helped change the administration of the United States.

## Gerald R. Ford

FORD WAS HANDPICKED by Richard Nixon to be one of the seven members on the commission chaired by Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.

President Lyndon B. Johnson asked Nixon to recommend a Republican to serve on the commission and Nixon recommended the obscure congressman from Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ford played a dominant role on the commission — present for the testimony of more witnesses than any other commission member except Earl Warren himself.

Ford was present with Warren — the only two actual commission members there — when Jack Ruby pleaded with them to take him to Washington to get his full statement of what he knew about the assassination. Ruby, who murdered Lee Harvey Oswald, died soon after his request was denied.

Ford hired a staff to assist him in his role as a Warren Commission member. And after the commission was dissolved after its lone-assassin declaration, Ford came out with a book, "Portrait of an Assassin" which tried to put down any connections between Oswald and the intelligence community.

IN HIS BOOK, Ford even "edited" out of a "Top Secret" transcript of a commission executive session damning testimony concerning speculation that Oswald was either an agent of the CIA or the FBI.

If the Warren Commission "report" on the Kennedy assassination was a coverup,



JOHN CONNALLY ... Once President Kennedy's Secretary of the Navy, he was riding with JFK as the Governor of Texas the day of the assassination. Connally's name was found in accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald's notebook and later, through another strange switch of circumstances, Connally became President Nixon's Secretary of the Treasury.

Ford must have been a part of it, knowingly or unwittingly.

When the intelligence branch of the Internal Revenue Service made its case against Vice President Spiro Agnew and forced his bribery conviction and resignation, Richard Nixon again handpicked Gerald Ford — this time to be Vice President of the United States.

And when Nixon was forced into resigning, Gerald Ford became President. No longer was the obscure congressman from Michigan handpicked by Nixon to investigate the assassination of the President; he himself held the most powerful office in the world.

## John Connally

CONNALLY RESIGNED as John Kennedy's Secretary of the Navy to become governor of Texas. He was riding in Kennedy's open-top limousine and was wounded in the barrage of gunfire that killed the President.

The governor's name was found in the notebook of accused assassin Oswald. Connally had routinely corresponded with Oswald concerning Oswald's Marine Corps records.

Years later, after Nixon became President, Connally switched his allegiance from the Democratic Party to the Nixon camp.

Connally became Nixon's Secretary of the Treasury. Connally was a top contender for the Republican presidential nomination in 1976 until he was indicted for accepting a \$10,000 bribe from Texas attorney Jake Jacobson to influence legislation.

Many Connally observers asked: Why would a self-made multi-millionaire such as Connally be interested in a mere \$10,000 bribe?

The jury that found Connally innocent of the charge recently may have asked the same question.

But one fact had no question mark: Another presidential candidate was tainted, and for whatever motive, would not be the next President of the United States.

## Fred Korth

KORTH WAS ANOTHER Secretary of

the Navy under John Kennedy. He quit the job shortly before Kennedy was killed during a nationally-publicized controversy, over awarding the \$6.5 billion TFK — later known as the F-III contract — to General Dynamics in Texas.

The Fort Worth-based plant got the contract through President Johnson's influence after he became President after Kennedy was killed.

The fascinating fact about Korth was his connections with Lee Harvey Oswald. Korth's name also appeared in Oswald's address book. Korth acknowledged he had known the Oswald family for many years.

He'd represented Edwin A. Ekdahl in a divorce suit against Marguerite C. Ekdahl, now Marguerite Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, who has contended her son was a government intelligence agent. Korth now practices law in Washington.

## Leon Jaworski

JAWORSKI WAS prominently involved in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy; he was equally prominently involved in the prosecution of the Watergate crimes that led to the resignation of President Nixon.

A Houston attorney, Jaworski had been assigned by then Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr to head up a Texas court of inquiry into the Kennedy assassination. Carr has told TATTERLER he was called off the investigation by Lyndon Johnson.

But Jaworski misrepresented himself in a telephone call to H. Louis Nichols, then president of the Dallas Bar Assn., on the day after the assassination.

Nichols visited Oswald in the Dallas city jail for a few minutes. He asked Oswald if he was being treated fairly and if he wanted the bar to appoint him as attorney. Oswald said he wanted to be represented by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Jaworski, after Nichols' visit to Oswald, telephoned the lawyer and asked to know what Oswald had said. Jaworski, according to Nichols, said he had been asked to make a report on the Oswald matter to a Miami, Fla., meeting of the American Trial Lawyers Assn. Jaworski failed to mention he was representing the state attorney general in an investigation of the assassination.

# The Elusive Mr. Hall

"Come out, come out wherever you are."

-A line from "Hide And Seek."

Loran Eugene Hall - Cuban cover name: Lorenzo Eugenio Pascillo - doesn't live here anymore.

Last April, Hall was told an investigative journalism article would soon be published that would link him directly to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The source of Hall's information, according to TATTLER informants, was one R.K. Brown (probably Robert K. Brown), a man who allegedly has ties to the CIA or other intelligence organizations and was once the publisher of right-wing literature in Boulder, Colo. If Brown was the source of Hall's information, Brown was right. It was about that time that TATTLER received confirmation from a third source that Hall was involved in JFK's death.

Ultimately, that confirmation led to an article that was published in the July 13, 1975, regular issue of TATTLER. Hall would have been able to buy a copy of that issue about July 7 in his former hometown of West Covina, Calif.

But what Hall did back in April when he got wind of what was up is at least as important as the fact that he is no longer in the United States.

According to informants, Hall made contact with the Sultan of Oman, whose tiny nation is on the tip of the peninsula at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Hall contacted the good sultan because he wanted a job. He offered to train the sultan's army, but was turned down because he was "very gaudy" - whatever that might mean. Hall abandoned that letter in his garbage, from which it was plucked and read by informants.

CREDIT CARD receipts from gasoline stations show that Hall then drove from West Covina to Dallas - or at least was headed directly that way, according to the route on which he was driving.

Upon his return to California, Hall met his son, Michael, who, according to informants, hitchhiked from Wichita, Kan., to West Covina.

The son, the informants believe, came to help his father dispose of his California holdings - said to be three pieces of real estate.

Hall's wife, it is believed, may have visited a divorce attorney.

After Hall had left the country, a neighbor said she was glad he was gone and accused him of being cruel to cats and dogs in the neighborhood.

While some of the foregoing is solid conjecture, it is confirmed that Hall left West Covina and landed in Ensenada, Mexico, just about the time that TATTLER's July 13 issue went on sale in California. Hall checked into room 17 at the Santa Isabella Hotel, apparently without adequate cash to buy a drink in the bar, for he asked hotel personnel if the hotel would accept his BankAmericard.

THE HOTEL CLERK told TATTLER that Hall arrived on July 11. On July 12th, he checked out of room 17 (a relatively small room) and into room 24 (a much larger one), paying for his overnight stay in 17 with a \$100 bill. Hotel personnel recall the incident because the desk clerk didn't have adequate change for the \$100 bill and



LORAN EUGENE HALL -- grubby with his beard.

After he made off with the last of his cash, Hall suddenly had to withdraw all of cash - several bills of which were in the \$100 denomination.

Between the time Hall checked into room 17 and until he switched over to room 24, a mysterious man in a blue car with Colorado license plates arrived at the hotel and visited Hall in his room. Hall allegedly arrived at the hotel in a white car, and informants who have been tracking Hall for years say Hall does not own such a car. Hall left Ensenada on July 14, 1975. He drove to the local airport and waited for a white Lear jet to touch down and pick him up. The plane was still moving when Hall jumped aboard. Observers described Hall as a man wearing a white suit coat, white

socks, white shoes and a white hat. According to this article, Hall has a tendency to go "grubby" when going underground or operational.)

Dramatically, and romantically, Hall is now said to be in Rhodesia.

IF THOSE OBSERVATIONS are correct, there are three conclusions that might be drawn from this situation:

- 1) There are fewer and fewer "safe" places for people like Loran Hall to hide these days. Reason says that if you can't take the heat in West Covina and it's too warm in Ensenada, why Rhodesia?
- 2) Charges that Hall was implicated in the JFK assassination are wrong and Hall is simply getting out of the country to avoid the bad publicity. That is undoubtedly what Hall would counter-charge against this publication - but he hasn't so far.
- 3) This publication - like hundreds of groups before it - has been fed "misinformation," to lead it and its readers astray.

That third point is an interesting one - a proposition that pops up throughout the assassination itself and the subsequent investigations that have followed it. There is a little-known theory about the role of Lee Harvey Oswald in the

(Continued on Page 12)



THE CUBAN commandos gathered for this group shot after being raided by local authorities. Excluding the police, the men are believed to be (from left to right, back row): Steve Wilson, Ed Collins, Ronald Ponce DeLeon, Garry Patrick Hemming, Lawrence Howard, Cookos Arce and perhaps Ronald Augustinovich.

The two in the front are believed to be Roy Harrgraves (or Bill Dempsey) and Little Joe Garman.



# HALL GOES INTO HIDING

(Continued from Page 9)

assassination that will be receiving more and more currency as renewed interest in the JFK case builds. It aptly illustrates what the "misinformation" theory is all about.

ACCORDING TO the theory, unpopular politicians can gain popularity by having a crisis confront them that clearly indicates they are faced with some evil force.

For example, when Richard Nixon and his wife Pat went to Venezuela and his car was stoned in a street riot, Nixon's popularity shot up in the polls. Many

## Oswald ate his breakfast in code ... telling agents of plot's progress

political observers contend that had it not been for the Venezuelan riot, Nixon would never have been able to overcome his "Checkers" image and be nominated for President.

Because of the fortunate political side-effects of the Venezuelan incident, cynical observers have suggested that perhaps it was a planned riot, orchestrated by the CIA.

Conversely, John Kennedy found himself in low political esteem at the time of the Texas fence-mending trip. The trip itself had all the overtones of the political barnstorming.

Assume the worst: The plot to kill Kennedy was a "fake" assassination plot, one that was infiltrated and became real. Is there anything to support such an assumption?

There is, if you recognize that Lee Harvey Oswald was a government agent,

working for at least the CIA if not the FBI, too. Oswald was able to leap in and out of Russia in a single bound, able to sojourn this country from New Orleans to Dallas at will, and capable of associating himself with both right and left wing extremist groups. Indeed, there is ample evidence, backed up by sworn testimony in the possession of this publication, that Oswald was the CIA eyes and ears - the inside man - on the rumored right-wing plot to assassinate the President.

In fact, prior to the assassination, Oswald ate breakfast in code, telling CIA contacts in the restaurant what the progress of the assassination plans were at that moment. The code was:

Scrambled eggs: "Assassination called off."

One egg: "One additional assassin in Dealey Plaza."

Two eggs: "Two additional assassins in Dealey Plaza."

And so on.

(By the time the assassination plans were completed, Oswald was probably down to one meal a day.)

Now, switch to the scene of the assassination and recall the statements of the witnesses: The first shots fired sounded like "firecrackers." According to most rational expert belief (and that excludes the Warren Commission Report), the first shot fired hit JFK in the back, barely penetrating his skin. The second shot flew over the open-topped car and struck the curb (apparently with so little force that it did not go on to injure anyone in the crowd). These first two shots could very well have been "downloaded" shells - bullets that had a major portion of their gun powder removed. And those shots would have been fired by the gunman or - "sniper team" - that believed it was involved in a "fake" assassination. Then the fatal shots were fired from in front of Kennedy's car.

The theory makes a lot of sense when you consider Oswald's statements



GARY PATRICK HEMMING, the leader of the commando forces at No Name Key. In a letter to supporters, he admitted that the men were being trained in "assassination."

following his arrest, statements that have been confirmed by former CIA agent George O'Toole to have been truthful, in that stress evaluation of them indicate Oswald wasn't lying.

Oswald said he hadn't murdered anyone. (Indeed, had he been on the sniper team that was firing underloaded bullets, he could make such a statement with a clear conscience.)

OSWALD ALSO TOLD his brother that he had been made the "patsy," and that everything would be straightened out in due time. (Interestingly enough, the concept of a "patsy" is perfectly in line with intelligence operations. An intelligence operation that would plan and perform such a job would have three elements: A source, which would direct and fund the operation; a "cut out," which would deliver the message and the money to the proper sources; and a "team" or "teams" that would actually perform the operation. A "patsy" would be used to allow the "team" or "teams" to make an escape, and then the "cut out" if not the "team" or "teams" would be "disposed of," or murdered, thus accounting for the statistically impossible number of mysterious deaths of people connected with the assassination and the investigation.)

Consequently, the entire concept of an infiltrated "fake" assassination plot is very much in keeping with the facts, and such a "fake" assassination plot would have depended on one key element: Providing the CIA through Oswald with "misinformation."

Thus it is that we come to the role of Loran Hall. It is entirely conceivable to several former intelligence agents from several branches of government that have been interviewed by TATTERLER that Hall is the constant source of "misinformation."

Consider Hall's shadowy background: Hall was arrested in 1959 and placed in prison with one Louis Santo Trafficante, Miami's Mafia boss who was kicked out of the U.S., went to Italy, got a forged French passport, travelled to Argentina, and then picked up another forged passport and came to Cuba, where he was arrested for illegal gambling.

HALL SUBSEQUENTLY fought for Fidel Castro to liberate Cuba, unaware that Castro would make Cuba a Communist country once the revolution was won, which was a severe disappointment

to Hall and many other Cubans who sought with Castro.

Castro's Communist takeover of Cuba led to the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion, which had been planned during the Eisenhower administration by the security committee led by Richard M. Nixon, then Vice President.

Kennedy went through with the disastrous Bay of Pigs affair - but he didn't supply the air cover the Cuban exiles who were trained in Florida by the CIA felt he should have.

Thus, the Cuban exiles felt Kennedy had betrayed them.

Hall was violently opposed to the U.S. policy in Cuba and felt that Kennedy was working against Cuban freedom, rather than for it," an informant wrote to authorities after the Warren Commission investigation that tied Hall and two associates to an apartment meeting at Mrs. Sylvia Odio, at which a "Leon Oswald" and the other men present discussed the assassination of JFK in 1963. With the failure of the Bay of Pigs, Hall

## Hall said that Kennedy 'was a traitor' to the Cuban cause

joined Alpha 66 and Operation 40, two of the many Cuban exile training camps in Florida and near New Orleans.

WHILE HIS ASSOCIATE, Gary Patrick (a.k.a., Gary Patrick Hemming), trained troops on Big Pine Key and No Name Key in Florida, Hall travelled from California to Florida, through both Dallas and New Orleans, trying to drum up support for another invasion of Cuba.

(Another close associate of Loran Hall's, Lawrence Howard Jr. - believed to be the burly Latin man who attended the meeting at Mrs. Odio's apartment - said in a 1968 interview with investigators that the property on No Name Key and Big Pine Key had originally been leased by the CIA from Mrs. Wilma Weldon and W.R. Robinson, but that when the CIA abandoned the Cuban invasion idea, Howard and Rolando Masferrer - brother of a Florida dentist named Kiki Ferrer - arranged for the lease of the land. The link



LAWRENCE HOWARD JR., close associate of Loran Hall.



General Edwin A. Walker met with both Hall and Gary Patrick Hemming.



## Among Hall's Many Contacts Were Right Wing Gen. Walker And Top Cuban Exile Leader

(Continued from Page 12)

between government intelligence people and the right-wing Cuban groups was clear from the day Castro declared Cuba Communist.)

One man who became interested in the activities of the Cuban exiles is William Yates, who was living in a suburb of Dallas about the time of the assassination.

Yates read about Gary Patrick's training of exiles in the Dallas Morning News in 1963 in an article, written by Larry Groves, that also mentioned a Dallas supporter, one Wally Welch.

Yates contacted Welch, who eventually, in May or June, introduced Yates to the legendary Loran Hall.

At that first meeting, Hall told Yates about the plans for another invasion and showed him some navigational maps showing the harbors of Cuba. Hall said the maps had been stolen from a federal office.

HALL ALSO TOLD Yates that he was bitter about the betrayal by the CIA of the Cuban exiles and said Kennedy was "a traitor" to the cause of Cuba's freedom.

Again, in September of 1963, Hall returned to Yates' home. The dates of that meeting are pinpointed by Yates as between the 23rd and 28th which Yates remembered because his wife gave birth to their fourth child on Sept. 15, 1963. Yates was not home. But his wife recalls that Hall suddenly appeared at their door with a large burly Latin-appearing man (perhaps Lawrence Howard Jr.) and another, slight man (maybe William Seymour, who could pass for a "Leon Oswald" in terms of his build and facial features). Hall had painted his car a shiny black, because, he told Yates' wife, the

federal authorities were cracking down on his gun-running activities. (Hall was arrested in Dallas about this time with various arms.)

(If William Seymour was with Hall and possibly Lawrence and passing himself off as "Leon Oswald," this is further indication of the intelligence operation "multiple Oswald" theory.)

Yates noted, upon his return home and meeting with Hall, that all three men were "grubby," with beards.

Again in October, Hall visited Yates. This time he was accompanied by a man who "much more closely resembled Oswald." Hall wanted some ammunition and medical supplies that Yates had stored at his home, which Yates refused Hall.

**SWITCH NOW TO** Gary Patrick Hemming, the operations man in No Name Key, instructing the troops.

**Wrote Hemming to a supporter:** Training involved "sabotage, demolition, receptions committee, assassination, propaganda, and counter propaganda."

Assassination!!!!

(Hemming, it must be noted, complained to his fellow Cuban supporter that the Cuban exiles were depressed when governmental authorities went around cutting off the welfare checks to their families when it was discovered that dad was off playing illegal war games.)

**HEMING FURTHER** noted that the cause had been getting good press lately, particularly from one Bob Brown, a reporter for AP, UPI, Life-Time and the Cuban correspondent for Guns Magazine. Hemming describes Brown as a former special agent for the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps (who just happened to have the same name as the man who supposedly warned Hall that an article would be published some time after April, 1975, which may have caused Hall to leave the country).

Heming further observed that he "spent time with Gen. Edwin Walker both of these days. Appears he plans to become involved in the Cuban fight."

(Gen. Walker, it may be recalled, ran an unsuccessful ultra-conservative campaign for governor in Texas, and a close friend to right-wing billionaire H.L. Hunt. The Warren Commission falsely concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald tried to kill Walker, which was probably part of the "pasty" build up the intelligence operation conspirators designed for the eventual "lone assassin" theory developed by the Warren Commission.)

Regarding Hall's role as the purveyor of "misinformation," consider these points:

- **HALL HAD TOLD** Yates that he was in Dallas to raise funds. Yates invited Hall to stay at his home (this was after their first meeting in May or June of 1963). Instead of moving around Dallas visiting those who might help him, Hall laid around the house watching television.

- **AFTER THE REPORT** by Sylvia Odio that a "Leon Oswald" (whom she identified as Lee Harvey Oswald) and two

**CUBAN EXILE LEADER**  
Lawrence Howard Jr. helped train commando forces in Big Pine Key and No Name Key. While the Dallas YMCA register showed that Hall and Howard checked in on Oct. 17, 1963 and left five days later -- during the time three men visited Mrs. Sylvia Odio -- Howard denies he was in Dallas at that time. Howard does fit the description of a "large burly Latin appearing man," a description given by Mrs. Odio and William Yates.



**WILLIAM SEYMORE**  
accompanied Loran Hall and possibly Lawrence Howard Jr. on one of Hall's many trips to Dallas and may have gone with Hall to the apartment of Mrs. Sylvia Odio, where three men, including a "Leon Oswald," discussed assassinating President John F. Kennedy. Many believe that Seymour resembles Lee Harvey Oswald to some degree.

other men discussed the assassination of JFK in her apartment, Hall was interviewed by the FBI. Hall was questioned by one Leon F. Brown, a special agent whose name should or should not be confused with the name R.K. (Robert K.) Brown depending upon what the facts really are.

Hall told Special Agent Brown that it was "possible" that he met a Mrs. Odio, but that he didn't specially recall meeting her. He also said that it was "possible" that he had been at Magellen Circle, apartment A (Mrs. Odio's address at that time), but that he didn't recall that for certain. One line of the FBI report indicated that Hall "stated that this Cuban woman lived ..."

The FBI report, now Commission

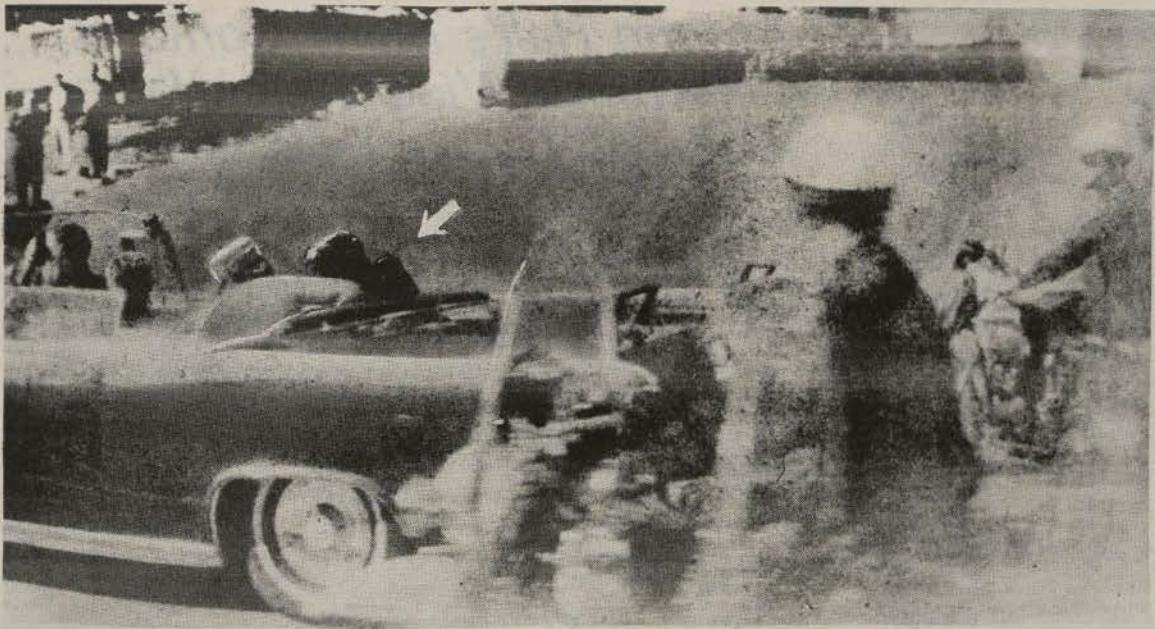
**Hall does an  
about face ...  
has memory  
'jogged' ...**

Document 1553, quotes Hall as having recalled that "the three of them, Hall, Howard and Seymour, had gone to the apartment of a Cuban woman..."

By the time New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison started to investigate the JFK case, the Odio incident became critically important. Garrison subpoenaed Hall but he immediately and successfully fought extradition.

THEN, IN A TURN about, Hall allowed one of Garrison's men to interview him about the FBI report filed by Special Agent Brown.

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## Loran Hall's Troubles--Being In All The Wrong Places at Precisely the Right Time

(Continued from Page 17)

In that interview, Hall said he had never laid eyes on Sylvia Odio, even though he admitted to the FBI on Sept. 23, 1964, that such a meeting had been "possible."

While he had told the FBI agent that it might have been "possible" that he had gone to Mrs. Odio's apartment, Hall recanted that to the Garrison investigator.

In short, Hall said that the FBI report was inaccurate in many ways - and, of course, he hadn't said what the FBI agent wrote down.

(In an interview with Robert K. Brown, mentioned in the beginning of this article, Brown stated that Loran Hall is a "psychological liar.")

By May of 1968, Hall did another about turn. He visited Edwin Messe, Gov. Ronald Reagan's legal affairs secretary, and announced that he had information about a conspiracy involved in the Kennedy assassination.

HE SAID THAT his memory had been "jogged" by "certain individuals reminding me of persons I was in contact with in 1963 before the assassination."

Hall supplied Messe with names of "these certain persons I met while making speeches in the Los Angeles area when I was raising funds for anti-Castro activities."

"On almost every occasion after I finished talking at one of these meetings, I'd overhear some people there discuss the possibility of assassinating Kennedy - and how it might be done.

"Not just Kennedy. But also (Chief Justice) Warren and other government officials - how they could be gotten rid of."

Hall went on to say that he was giving serious consideration to honoring the subpoena issued by Garrison.

The Los Angeles Times reported that "Hall ... denied knowing any of the alleged conspirators - including a North Hollywood man, Edgar Eugene Bradley - a position he apparently now has retreated from."

About the meeting with Mrs. Odio that the Warren Commission investigated, the Los Angeles Times concluded that the FBI had questioned Hall.

"The commission concluded that because of the contradictions in what Hall told the FBI and its own evidence that Oswald was elsewhere on that - Oswald could not have been one of the three men who visited Mrs. Odio's apartment."

\* HALL FURTHER confused the

situation only a few days later when he submitted to further interviews with Garrison investigators.

Hall suddenly remembered that there was a Leslie Bradley he knew during the Cuban revolution. (Hall could recall that Leslie Bradley, whom he had met in the late 1950s, but he previously had not been able to remember anything about an Edgar Eugene Bradley until his memory had been "jogged.")

Hall's new recall allowed him to remember many precise events but didn't go so far as to provide him with the ability to implicate himself - or anyone else.

Oddly enough, Hall recalled, many people he met during 1963 felt that Kennedy ought to be assassinated - and so stated that.

Among the people he said expressed such feelings were Edgar Eugene Bradley, who Garrison had indicted but was unable to extradite and who eventually had those charges dropped against him.

Other interesting names Hall recalled from that period included Lester Logue, Hunt (probably H.L.), Dan Smoot and General Edwin A. Walker. Hall said that John Roussette had gotten him approved by the John Birch Society to speak at right-wing meetings where assassination talk was running wild.

\* SHORTLY THEREAFTER Hall bylined an article in a national newspaper in which he confessed that he had been offered \$50,000 to kill JFK - but, naturally, he turned it down.

For a man who has been described as a "psychological liar," Loran Eugene Hall has been in all the wrong places at almost precisely the right time.

That he may be in Rhodesia at the moment seems to confirm that.

What role he may have had in the death of President John F. Kennedy - or knowledge about it - is still an unanswered question.

But one thing is certain: Loran Eugene Hall better continue to have wallets-full of \$100 bills if he is going to stay on the run.

According to receipts this publication has obtained, Hall's BankAmericard - number 4024-673-718-827 - expired as of the end of July, 1975.

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Ford, Richard Russell, John McCloy,  
Gary Patrick  
Hale Boggs,  
David Belin,  
Dean Fallon,  
Jim Garrison,  
Scott, Harold  
Al Chapman,  
Cooper, Mrs.  
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